The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

GOV. COX ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In the letter of Governor Cox to the Chairman of the Union Central Committee of Ohio, President JOHNSON appears in a much more favorable light than he did in his speech to the secession rabble, on the 22nd instant. Whether this manifest improvement is due to the temporary subsidence of his passions, to the permanent moderation of his ideas, or to the mediation of the Governor in interpreting his words to the public, cannot at present be definitely known. Charity requires that the best construction shall be adopted: but in the face of repeated instances of the same tactics, complaint cannot reasonably be made, if the severest judgment shall be enforced.

On one point made by the President in this conversation we concur, which is, that the rebel States ought not, and cannot, be excluded, for a long period from representation in Congress, and from equal participation, in all other respects, in the administration of the government. This idea we have insisted on so often and fully that it is not necessary to recapitulate. But, we have just as firmly maintained that the master-spirits of the rebellion ought not to have their forfeited political rights restored to them. Here is where we have taken distinct issue with the President. He has contended that the eleven revolted States were in the Union in as full a sense as the loyal States, and entitled, on demand, to representation in Congress by such men as they might see fit to accredit; each House having only the right for itself to verify the authenticity and regularity of the credentials presented. In the conversation with Governor Cox the President shifts his ground, and states that he is in favor of retaining the Test Oath and in rigorously excluding all who do not give satisfactory evidence of absolute loyalty. Of course, the President may differ with Congress, as members of Congress may differ from each other as to what constitutes loyalty, and by what evidences pretensions to loyalty are to be tested. If the President in his late annual message, in his recent speeches to deputations, and in his speech to the Washington mob, had presented this view of the case, he would not have raised serious misgivings in the minds of tens of thousands of earnest men who are most solicitous for concord in the ranks of the Union party. There would have remained only a conviction that he was unnecessarily meddling with one of the clear prerogatives of the House; the right to judge of the qualifications of persons claiming to be members.

It will be seen, however, that in this conversation with Governor Cox, the President persists in disparaging the authority of Congress, by introducing the former offensive phraseologies to define and limit the powers of the two Houses in determining the qualifications of members.

The President justifies his adoption and prosecution of a Policy of Reconstruction by the fact that Congress had failed to indicate a Policy on its part. This is an acknowledgement that Congress has a right to a Policy on this vital question; and, so far, is a confession that his arrogance in assuming exclusive authority in the premises is exactly what we have characterized it as being: an usurpation of powers belonging to the representatives of the States and the people.

But the excuse offered by the President is not broad enough to cover his fault. He did not give Congress an opportunity to frame and develope a policy. He assumed the Presidency in April, upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN. He did not convene Congress in special session. The regular meeting was not till December. Meantime he had adopted a policy and put it in operation. When Congress assembled, he told them what his policy was: denied their right to dissent from it, and insisted on implicit acquiescence. According to his present admission that Congress has a right to a policy, and that he was led to adopt one of his own only because Congress had failed to make its will known, he cannot be excused.

But President JOHNSON seeks to protect his invasion of the rights of Congress by the shelter of the great name of President LINCOLN. He claims that he has simply been following in the footsteps of his predecessor. This is true of the general features of his plan, but not of the spirit with which it is pressed. Mr. LINCOLN made a speech from the historic window of the White House, April 11, 1865, in which, speaking of his plan, he said:

"This is not the only plan that might possibly be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the President claimed no right to say whether Members of Congress should be admitted to seats."

This is a totally different position from that now taken by President JOHNSON. But, passing this, the appeal of the President, instead of excusing him, only makes his case still worse. Mr. LINCOLN devised and put his policy in operation without consulting the thirty-eighth Congress. After he had manufactured State Governments, and secured the election of delegations to Congress, he submitted his policy to the Houses, and it was rejected. He tried his experiment at both sessions of that Congress, and with the same result. When President JOHNSON borrowed that policy, he knew it had been condemned by the legislative department of the Government. He knew, moreover, that the action in this particular of the thirty-eighth Congress, at its first session, had gone to the people for review, in the election of the thirty-ninth Congress. When he entered on the Presidential office, he could not have doubted the concurrence of the new Congress, on this matter, with the old one. He took up Mr. LINCOLN's policy, therefore, knowing that Congress was opposed to it, but meaning to make Congress abandon its sense of duty, and conform to his will.

What the President is reported to have said concerning the sympathy at present existing between him and the rebels and their sympathizers, has not even the poor merit of specciousness. "Disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South," are, indeed, applauding the President's Policy; but not because they have recanted their treason, but only because that Policy restores them to their old places of power and influence without recantation. It is true the President, before the assembling of Congress, in instructions to his Provisional Governors, demanded compliance with certain terms as indispensable. If those conditions, one and all, had been acceded to in a manner to make them binding and permanent, and in a way conformable to the spirit of our institutions, very few loyal men, in Congress or out, would to-day oppose the immediate restoration of the Union in all its parts and particulars. The fact is not a single Southern State has complied with all the conditions demanded of them by the President. He has no longer any intention of enforcing compliance himself; and quite as little disposition to let Congress take the matter in hand and provide those securities which he announced as essential to the public safety. This has been ever since Congress met in December, the precise point of difference between it and the President.

In this connection a word may as well be said about the Test Oath, which the President now says he is prepared to stand by. The least scrupulous men are most likely to take it. At least our prominent illustration was furnished at the organization of the present Congress of the facility with which blatant rebels can take it. The computation can easily be made how many such cases must occur before the law would be repealed. In its essence, it is right, but it ought to be reduced to a concrete and permanent form.

The loyal men of the nation earnestly desire harmony and co-operation between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. They will as promptly maintain the prerogatives of the President, as those of Congress; and as earnestly urge conciliation, in all matters where conciliation is proper, upon Congress as upon the Executive. But they will never consent to degrade Congress from its high functions as the law-making department, nor to elevate the President to the altitude of an autocrat.

WANTS TO GET BACK.

It is evident from the tone of Governor Cox's letter, and that of the speech of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, in the Senate, that the President, after going over to the enemy, baggand baggage, is anxious to get back again. His apologists do not pretend to justify the unwise speech of the 22d, but they say he had provocations, and *that* must be taken into account; and that although the Copperheads and rebels all exult over that speech, the President still belongs to the Union party, and we must not denounce *him* lest it be broken up. As, however, we do not recognize the identity of the President and the Union party we do not fear the effect of these denunciations as these apologists do. The Union party will stand firmly upon the solid ground it has deliberately chosen. If the President wishes to stand with it let him change his ground and practice a little of that temperance in speech which his apologists undertake to urge upon the party.

This trick of explaining away the offensive utterances of the President has been practised often enough. On several occasions within the past six months the President has put forth something offensive to the party that elected him, and on each occasion, finding that everything was not ripe for the success of his plot, he has held a conversation with some prominent person, explaining and sugar-coating his previous action, in order to lull the fears of the party, and work quietly a further disintegration of its elements. The trick has now grown stale and although its repetition seems to becloud the intellects of such men as Senator SHERMAN and Gov. COX, it cannot much longer deceive the people.

After the President's Annual message, there were sundry of these Presidential conversations with Senators and Representatives, all intended to tone down the message and blind the eyes of the nation to the future treacheries that were meditated, and all of them were promptly telegraphed over the land. His message accompanying SEWARD's report; the offensive and illogical speech to the negro delegation; the kindness for and conciliation shown to the rebels evinced in his speech to the rebel Virginia delegation; his violent denunciation of Congress for exercising its legitimate powers, as displayed in his talk to Senator DIXON—each of these has been explained away and diluted into nothingness by subsequent conversations, just as this last defiant and overwhelmingly disgraceful speech of the 22d is now sought to be thrust out of view as something to be forgotten as well as forgiven.

The reader will notice, however, that each step in this series is a progressive one. On each occasion he has gone farther towards the enemy than he did before; and at each halting place in this progress, when he pauses to tell credulous Republicans, "Do not be alarmed! I am not going to leave you!" he manages to detach some weak Republican and bear him along as a partner in future political infidelity. At first he took Raymond, Doolittle and Dixon captive; then Lane, of Kansas, followed; at the next he detached Morgan and Norton; now he has bonned Sherman to his car; and finding that the time has not yet come for the full consummation of his plot to break up the party, he repeats the previous programme and hence these speeches and letters.

The coarse, defiant, vulgar tirade of the 22d was no doubt intended as the last act of the drama. The object of it was to signalize the formation of the new party that has been so much talked of; but he overshot the mark: and having appalled the conservatives by the terrible grossness of that effort, it becomes necessary to smooth it over, and cool the excited passions of the people. The time for breaking up the Republican party has not yet come. Something further is to be done to that end; in order to accomplish which the suspicions of the people must be put to sleep, and SHERMAN and Cox are the mesmerizers that are to do the work.

As to all this stuff about the President not meaning what he said, we will have none of it. If he is sorry for that speech of the 22d, let him say so. He owes an apology for it to the country, and to Congress. The country will not put up with second-hand apologies, or retraction by proxy. The speech was deliberately made; its words were deliberately chosen, and it meant precisely what it said. It will not be forgiven till its author, in proper person, takes it back. We have no doubt his conservative friends are ashamed of it, and well they may be; but those who were disgraced by it wants to know, and have a right to know, that its author also is ashamed of it, before being asked to condone it.

GUBERNATORIAL.

THE Republicans of Mercer county, at their recent Convention, elected S. H. Miller and J. Harvey Robinson, Delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 7th of March. They were instructed in favor of General Geary for Governor, and the meeting passed unanimously the resolution of the Crawford County Republicans repudiating Senator Cowan.

THE Republican Convention of Lehigh county was held on the 24th. J. W. Fuller and E. J. Moore were elected representatives and Reuben Gath Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. No resolutions of instructions were offered, but it is understood the delegates favor the nomination of Ketchum for Governor.

A MEETING was held at Warren, Pa., last week, to denounce the bill now before the State Senate giving the Philadelphia and Erie road the right to monopolize all the railroad routes within its reach. The resolutions denounce the bill for the following reasons;

1st. It confers upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and which is already a monopoly of huge proportions, the control of the entire railroad franchise as respects more than one half of the entire territory of the State, to the exclusion of all others; for they could use it in such a way as to possess themselves of any ground that others might indicate a wish to occupy, even pending the application of such others to the Legislature for a charter. No limit to time within which locations shall be made. No pay to owners of land. The proposition is monstrous. It covers the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Forest, Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Centre, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Bradford. Will they allow it to pass!

2d. It allows them to procure "valid titles" without compensation to owners, to routes all over the most interesting portion of the State, and form connecting and continuous lines with roads in, and out of the State, by at any time slipping in and filing "the length and width of the road" on a map in the Secretary's office indicating thus barring any Suit which the Legislature might make to Other parties to occupy ground, and no assurance that they will build the road themselves.

THE CHANGE NOT IN THEM.

The President says that if the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers endorse him now it is because *they* have changed, and not because of any change in him. But the facts are the other way, and we have one just at hand, that comes in very pertinently.

A meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d, to endorse the President's policy. The returned rebels of Kentucky took an active part in this meeting. Ex-Governor Helm, who is the spokesman of that class, leading off on their behalf. At this meeting Hon. J. F. Buckner, presuming that an effort to endorse the President included the whole of that functionary's course, offered the following resolution:

Resolved further, That Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the cause of his country, his patriotic and unyielding resistance to the efforts of those who insidiously attempted to destroy the work of Washington and his compatriots, as manifested by him from the first dawning of the attempt to alienate one portion of the country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which linked together its various parts, justly entitle him to the warmest thanks of this nation, and the friends of popular government throughout the globe.

The reading of this resolution caused a tremendous sensation in the hornet's nest. Judge Bullock said they had come there simply to endorse the veto, and he hoped that nothing would occur to mar the harmony of the meeting, or divert it from the object for which it had assembled.

Hon. George A. Caldwell said:

"The meeting had not assembled for the purpose of man-worship, for the idolatry of Andrew Johnson or any one else. He regretted exceedingly that any gentleman had thought it necessary to offer at that meeting a resolution factious and disturbing in its character, and he had no doubt that the meeting would concur with him on the spot. While they indorse, from the bottom of their hearts, the veto measure, it did not follow that they must go back over the dark passages of the last five years and indorse all that any one man ever did or said during that period. Andrew Johnson has put his foot on one bill calculated to disrupt the authority of the States, and they had met here for the purpose of tendering to him their heartfelt thanks for so doing, but it did not follow that they must indorse his actions and words from the beginning. It was not their purpose, and they had not the time to scrutinize his acts."

The rebels, having thus got their cue, voted Mr. Buckner's resolution down with the utmost gusto.

It will thus be seen that the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers of Kentucky refuse to endorse the course of Andrew Johnson as a loyal man—refuse to say a word in commendation of his efforts to put down the Rebellion. All they endorse is the veto; whatever goes before they still regard with all the hostility of which a rebel bosom is capable.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

Justice JOHN M. READ, on the 26th inst. made a decision in the matter popularly known as the suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The points of the decision are:

1. That the contract made Nov. 1, 1865, between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Catawissa Railroad Company, is null and void.

2. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has no authority to contract to build the railroad specified in that contract; nor has the Western Central.

Decrees were ordered to be drawn accordingly.

It is understood that an appeal will be taken from this decision to the Supreme Court in banc.

NEW YORK.—A letter from New York city to the Washington *Chronicle*, says:

"On the evening of the 22d, while the politicians, composed mostly of Democrats and Republican hangers-on and aspirants for office, were "bending the pliant hinges of the knee" at the Cooper Institute, another body of men, representatives from all the different wards of the city, were holding a regular session at 591 Broadway, (the County Council of the Union League of America,) and, in full council, unanimously resolved to approve and sustain the reconstruction policy of the Republican majority in Congress, and disapproving the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The yeas and nays being called, every man responded yea—*none no*. The resolutions were ordered to be duly authenticated and printed, and copies transmitted to all the councils in the State, to the National Council at Washington, and to such members of Congress and the State Legislature as are members of the order.

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GENERAL NEWS.

AT Quincy, during the services at the Fifth Street M. E. Church on the evening of the 19th, some matches in the pocket of a young man named Spencer, ignited from some cause, probably from accidental friction. He attempted to squelch out the flames, but some "serpent's eggs" being in the same pocket, took fire, and commenced discharging their suffocating fumes, and rolling out their horrid snaky convolutions in a manner that for a time baffled all efforts to extinguish the "infernal" combustion. The female portion of the audience was soon thrown into a wild state of alarm and disorder, resulting, however, in no serious consequences. The young man had his hands and clothes burnt, though he fortunately escaped any very great or permanent injury.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night or early Sunday morning, a brakesman on the Express Freight, East, Pennsylvania Railroad, named John Grubb, was killed near Downingtown. It is not known how the accident occurred as no one was present at the time, but it was supposed that he fell from the platform under the wheels. The body was horribly mutilated, as three trains of cars passed over it before it was discovered. Deceased was a young man of twenty-four years, and of steady habits. He served in the Union army during the entire war and was seven months a prisoner in the South.—*Lancaster Express.*

A LETTER from Naples to the Paris *Temps* makes the apocryphal statement that Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking him for the instruction given to his clergy in the Fenian matter, and offering the Holy Father an asylum in her dominions in case he should wish to leave his States for political reasons. It is gravely added that Mr. Odo Russell was the bearer of this message.

IT is understood that the title of the Bishop whom the Bishop of Capetown is about to consecrate, in place of Bishop Colenso, will be not the Bishop of Natal, but the Bishop of Pietermaritzburg.

THE cod fisheries of the North Pacific have already assumed such importance as to warrant the conclusion that they are hereafter to be ranked among the prominent sources of our wealth.

THE Shreveport (La.) *News* says that since June, 1865, forty-four steamboats have been sunk in Red River; the Flota, sunk opposite Campte, being the forty-fourth.

POLITICAL.

FOR RECORDER.

J. B. COPELAND, OF ELIZABETH TP.,

Will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. fe23:2tdiwF

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The track of this road being obstructed by a fall of rock at Everson & Preston's Mills, on the Turtle Creek division, until further notice all freights for points East of Brinton's, where Company have agents, will be received at Duquesne Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad; also, all consignments at same place, for points above to Pittsburgh, will be delivered at same place.

fe23:tf B. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Committee appointed by Councils to examine the claim of JOHN W. GRAY & CO., against the city for damages, caused by the loss of Mules, &c., will meet at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. The Committee consists of Messrs. Kilbin, Moreland, Wright, Phillips and Shipton.

fe27:2t JOHN FLINN, Commissioner, Second District.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the Office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 6th day of March next.

fe13:10d WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, CARTS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 20, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $10 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $4 00.	

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1866.—fe6:mwf3t

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24th, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and for other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (14th) OF MARCH, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, in Boston, and in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the City of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until 22d day of March thereafter.

Proxies, if any, to be duly authenticated and printed, and copies transmitted to all the councils in the State, to the National Council at Washington, and to such members of Congress and the State Legislature as are members of the order.

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ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION—CITY OF AL-LEGHENY, SS.—WOODEN BUILDING QUESTION.—I hereby issue my proclamation as ordered by the following resolution, passed by the Select and Common Councils, at their meeting on Thursday last, 22d inst.:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny, that the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation calling a special election to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the frame law—said election to be held on the second Tuesday of March next; and that it be held at the usual election places, on the usual hours and by the usual election Officers.

In obedience to the requirements of this resolution, the citizens of Allegheny are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on the second Tuesday of March next, being the 13th day of the month, between the hours of nine and seven of that day, there and then "to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the Frame Law, by voting for or against the repeal of said law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1866.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
ERIE, Pa., February 15th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.

A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

PAPER COLLARS, &c.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW

COLLAR.

MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Mfg. Co. announce to the Trade that they have just bought out a *New Molded Collar, equals better Ridge and better shaped than any heretofore* produced with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars."

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *Bond, Dest and Bank Note Paper* for the U. S. Treasury Department. In addition to the collars themselves lined goods, and are guaranteed as our best Cloth Collar made.

Each Collar is branded with an "ARROW" which has been registered in the U. S. Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

A New line of Jiscquats offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,
255 & 259 South Third St., Phila.,
Or 93 Reade Street, New York.
19 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

Wholesale Agents for Lockwood's Cloth Lined and all Paper Collars.

fe19:1wood

SUNDRIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL GROCERIES.

200 bbls. No. 1 Shore Mackerel;		
400 halves	do	do
100 qtrs	do	do
400 kits	do	do
50 bbls.	No. 2	do
25 halves	do	do
50 bbls.	No. 3 large	do
50 halves	do	do
50 bbls.	do	medium do
150 halves	do	1 Lake Herring;
60	do	do White Fish;
150 bags prime Rio Coffee;		
10 hhds.	do	Porto Rico Sugar;
50	do	fair to prime Cuba Sugar;
100 bbls.	Refined Sugars, assorted;	
50	do	N. O. Plantation Molasses;
75	do	Porto Rico do
50	do	Cuba do
150	do	Syrups, assorted brands;
200 dozen Corn Brooms;		
500 bbls. No. 1 Salts.		

With a good assortment of all other goods in our line, for sale low by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROTHERS,
fe28 Corner Water and Smithfield sts.

CERO DE HATTERY.—New Or-leans Syrup just received, a choice article for table use, for sale by the gallon; at the Family Grocery Store of

fe28 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

COTTON AND APPLES.

2 bales Cotton;
6 sacks Dry Apples,
To arrive for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OATS—700 bushels prime Oats in store and for sale by

fe27 FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

ROLL BUTTER.—4 barrels Fresh Roll Butter; 6 half barrels, just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

fe27 corner Market and First streets.

WANTS.

WANTED—To borrow, for the term of two years, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which good security will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE, where further information can be given. fe26:3td

WANTED—A Situation as Sales-MAN, by a YOUNG MAN, in a Store; has had experience in the grocery business; can bring good references, and speaks German fluently. Address M. E. S., GAZETTE OFFICE. fe26:3td

WANTED—A No. 1 Glass House POT MAKER, to make the Pots for two Bottle and one Window Furnace, in one of the Atlantic cities. For further information, call or address by mail, CHARLES HUGG, at Eclipse Glass Works in Tuscaroraville, stating the amount of wages expected; also giving reference. fe23:4tds

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Mid-dle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE. fe17:tf.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOY-MENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late Invoice from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to, or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state. to HAMILTON & CO., 208 Broadway, New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. fe20:3tdm

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE and two LOTS IN FREEDOM. Inquire of H. WILLIAMS, No. 17 Diamond, Allegheny City. fe27:1tw

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick HOUSE, situated on Locust street, near Market, Manchester, having nine rooms, finished attic and wash-house; hydrants on the premises. Enquire on the premises. fe24:1w

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other outbuildings; a large Lot, well filled with choice fruits, both large and small. This house and lot for sale, or it will rent for $200 any day. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickleyville, Pa. fe22:2tod

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS.—300 ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

FOR SALE—Three good second-hand BOILERS, 40 inches diameter, 26 feet long, two 16 inch flues in each; made of 5-16th Pittsburgh Stamped Iron. Price $300 each. Enquire of H. K. HOLE & CO., at the Industrial Works, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:twdk

FOR SALE—Eight or Nine Acres OF LAND in Ohio Township, on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Dixmont Station. There is a Dwelling House and out buildings, and an assortment of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the land. Inquire of JAMES GILLELAND, near the property, or of E. H. DAVIS, Allegheny. fe21:3tod MARTHA HOOD, Sewickley.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Pennsylvania avenue, the two-story Brick, containing 4 rooms, finished attic and a basement. Lot 18½ by 110 feet. No. 305, near Van Braam street. Will be sold cheap, if required for soon. Possession April 1st. Enquire of DR. WARNER, 223 St. Clair street. fe22:3td

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 186 perches of Land; a fine new House containing twelve rooms, with cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 105 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

no7:tf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—A Chestnut Sorrel MORGAN MARE, 12 years old; is quick, gentle, fast; has never been lame or sick; WILL WALK, TROT AND PACE; SINGLE OR DOUBLE; ONLY FOR FAMILY USE; has always been a family pet. Also, one second-hand one-horse Family Carriage, one second-hand one-horse Spring Wagon, one second-hand one-horse Sleigh, 2 seats; may be seen at stable, rear of No. 4 Stockton avenue. fe26:3td JOSIAH KING.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND PROP-ERTY.—In Oakland, near Liberty, a two story Frame House, containing six rooms, hall and cellar, with a lot of ground adjoining, 125 feet front by 385 back. The house is nearly new, well finished and in good repair. The lot is well improved, having a good garden, fruit trees, choice grapes, a well of water, cistern, grape arbor, &c., while its location being on a slight elevation and adjoining the Grove makes it a most desirable residence. For terms and particulars apply to Miss M. MARNIAS, on the Farm street. fe22:1w

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROP-ERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; stable for horses and stable purposes; about 2½ acres of ground, on which is a good Orchard of choice fruit trees, &c. The above property contains 8 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAYS, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 139 Fifth street. fe6:tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Negley. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of choice grapes; the balance of the land filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny, or to JOHN CARNAHAN, No. 264 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—Superb three-story DWELLING HOUSE, No. 20 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Allegheny City. Lot fronts 33 feet on Washington avenue, and extends back 120 feet to Water street. The house comprises 12 rooms, exclusive of bath room and closets, wash room, drying room, servants' room, spring house, cellar, pantry and furn